

(a) The quantity and type of each article subject to floor stocks tax recorded in sufficient detail to determine the tax rate as stated in § 46.222. See the table in § 46.201(c) for the information required for each type of article;

(b) The date and time the inventory was taken;

(c) The name of the individual(s) conducting the inventory and the name of the dealer for whom the inventory was taken; and

(d) The location where the inventory was taken (street address, city and State).

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§ 46.203 Record (book) inventory requirements.

(a) The dealer may use a record (book) inventory if the dealer has source records that show:

(1) The quantities of receipts and dispositions of all articles subject to floor stocks tax;

(2) The types and quantities of articles actually on hand as if a physical inventory had taken place on April 1, 2009. See the table in § 46.201(c) for the information required for each type of article;

(3) The name and address of the consignor and consignee. For over the counter sales by retail dealers, the consignee name and address is not required;

(4) The date of receipt or disposition of the articles; and

(5) The brand name of each product.

(b) If the dealer does not take the inventory as of the close of business on the last business day before April 1, 2009, the records must be reconciled as provided in § 46.201(b).

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§ 46.204 Articles in transit.

The dealer must include articles subject to floor stocks tax that are in transit in the inventory if the dealer holds title to those articles. If the dealer has transferred title to the article, the dealer must document the title transfer in writing. For example, the dealer may mark the bill of lading with

a written statement that indicates the time and place of the title transfer.

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§ 46.205 Guidelines to determine title to articles in transit.

The dealer may use the following guidelines to establish who holds title to articles in transit.

(a) If State law mandates the change in title, then no agreement or contract between seller and buyer can alter it.

(b) In the absence of State law governing the change of title between seller and buyer, the Uniform Commercial Code allows the seller and buyer to agree when title passes.

(c) If there is no State law or agreement between the seller and buyer, the Uniform Commercial Code states that title transfer depends on how the seller ships the articles.

(1) If the shipment is free on board (F.O.B.) destination, the title transfer occurs when the seller completes the physical delivery of the articles.

(2) If the shipment is free on board (F.O.B.) shipping point, the title transfer occurs at the time and place of shipment, which is generally by common carrier.

§ 46.206 Articles in a foreign trade zone.

If articles subject to floor stocks tax are stored in a foreign trade zone established under the Foreign Trade Zone Act (the Act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 998, 19 U.S.C. 81a *et seq.*), the dealer is liable for the tax and must take an inventory in accordance with § 46.207 or when either of the following conditions apply:

(a) Internal revenue taxes have been determined or customs duties liquidated, with respect to the articles pursuant to the first proviso of section 3(a) of the Foreign Trade Zone Act; or

(b) Articles are held by a customs officer pursuant to the second proviso of section 3(a) of the Foreign Trade Zone Act.

§ 46.207 Articles held in bond.

If the dealer is a manufacturer or an export warehouse proprietor and holds articles in TTB bond on April 1, 2009, the floor stocks tax does not apply to

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those articles. Likewise, if the dealer holds articles in a customs bonded warehouse on which tax has not been paid or determined, the floor stocks tax does not apply on those articles. However, if the dealer on April 1, 2009, holds articles in a customs bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone on which tax has been paid or determined pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5703(b)(2)(B), the floor stocks tax applies to those articles.

§ 46.208 Unmerchutable articles.

Articles that the dealer holds for return to a supplier because of some defect are not subject to the floor stocks tax. However, the dealer must segregate any such unmerchutable articles and include them in a separate section of the inventory record. The dealer cannot include as unmerchutable any items that may be held because of poor market demand or to reduce the dealer's inventory. If, for any reason, the tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes that were determined to be unmerchutable are not subsequently returned or destroyed, the dealer must file an additional floor stocks tax return and pay tax on such products plus any applicable penalties and interest.

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§ 46.209 Articles in vending machines.

There is no exemption for articles in vending machines. They are subject to the floor stocks tax and must be included in the dealer's inventory record.

§ 46.210 Articles marked "not for sale" or "complimentary".

Articles marked "not for sale" or "complimentary" that are part of a sale (for example, buy two packs and get one pack free) are subject to the floor stocks tax and must be included in the physical or record (book) inventory as provided in §§ 46.202 or § 46.203.

TAX LIABILITY CALCULATION

§ 46.221 Floor stocks tax rates.

Product	Floor stocks tax rate
Small cigars	\$48.502 per thousand.
Small cigarettes	30.83 per thousand.

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Product	Floor stocks tax rate
Large cigarettes 6½ inch or less in length.	64.74 per thousand.
Large cigarettes more than 6½ inch in length.	30.83 per thousand units of length.
Snuff	0.925 per pound.
Chewing tobacco	0.3083 per pound.
Pipe tobacco	1.7342 per pound.
Roll-your-own	23.6831 per pound.
Cigarette papers	0.0193 per 50 papers or fraction thereof
Cigarette tubes	0.0386 per 50 tubes or fraction thereof.

§ 46.222 Determination of amount of tax due.

After the dealer has taken the inventory, the dealer must convert the inventory quantities to taxable units using the table below. For tobacco products, round the quantities to two decimal places. The dealer must then apply the applicable tax rate for each type of taxable article using the table in § 46.221 to determine the amount of tax due.

Product	Computation
Small cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds thousand.	Divide number of cigars by 1,000 and multiply by the small cigar tax rate.
Small cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds thousand.	Divide number of cigarettes by 1,000 and multiply by the small cigarette tax rate.
Large cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds thousand, measuring 6½" or less in length.	Divide number of cigarettes by 1,000 and multiply by the large cigarette tax rate.
Large cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds thousand, measuring more than 6½" in length.	Mathematically adjust the number of large cigarettes using the instructions below.* Divide the adjusted number of large cigarettes by 1,000 and multiply by the small cigarette tax rate.
Snuff	Multiply the total in pounds by the snuff tax rate.
Chewing tobacco ...	Multiply the total in pounds by the chewing tobacco tax rate.
Pipe tobacco	Multiply the total in pounds by the pipe tobacco tax rate.
Roll-your-own	Multiply the total in pounds by the roll-your-own tax rate.
Cigarette papers 6½" or less in length.	Divide the number of cigarette papers by 50, add 1 if there is a remainder, and multiply that number by the cigarette paper tax rate.
Cigarette papers more than 6½" in length.	Mathematically adjust the number of cigarette papers using the instructions below.* Divide the adjusted number of cigarette papers by 50, add 1 if there is a remainder, and multiply that number by the cigarette paper tax rate.